What is claimed is:

a buffer underrun determination circuit for determining whether or not the buffer memory is in a state in which buffer underrun may occur based on the amount of data stored in the buffer memory;

an address memory for storing at least one of an address of the recording medium and an address of the buffer memory when data recording on the recording medium is interrupted, each address indicating a location of data when the recording interruption occurred;

a synchronizing circuit for sequentially reading the data recorded on the recording medium prior to the recording interruption and the data stored in the buffer memory prior to the recording interruption and synchronizing the recorded data and the stored data based on a synchronizing signal of a subcode;

restart circuitry for restarting data recording on the recording medium based on the address stored in the address memory and;

interrupt control circuitry for interrupting data recording if the laser beam is generated at the relatively low power level when the buffer underrun determination circuit determines that the amount of data in the buffer memory may become null and cause the buffer memory to become empty.

2. The controller according to claim 2, wherein the data includes synch pattern data, the laser beam is generated at the relatively low power level and the relatively high power level in accordance with the synch pattern data, and the interrupt control circuit

interrupts data recording when the laser beam is generated at the relatively low power
level in accordance with the synch pattern data.
3. The controller according to claim 2, wherein the data is recorded in the
recording medium in sector units, each sector including sector address data, and wherein
the address memory stores the sector address data where the recording interruption
occurred.
4. A controller for a data recorder, wherein the data recorder records data on a
recording medium by emitting a laser beam against the recording medium, the controller
comprising:
a buffer underrun determination circuit for determining whether or not the buffer
memory is in a state in which buffer underrun may occur based on the amount of data
stored in the buffer memory;
a laser drive circuit, which controls the power level of the laser beam; and
an interrupt control circuit for continuing recording when the buffer memory is in
a state in which buffer underrun may occur and interrupting the recording operation when
the laser beam is generated at the low power level.
5. A method for interrupting data recording in a data recorder to prevent the
occurrence of a buffer underrun error, wherein the data recorder records data on a
recording medium by emitting a laser beam against the recording medium, the method
comprising:
determining whether or not a buffer memory of the data recorder is in a state in
which buffer underrun may occur based on the amount of data stored in the buffer
memory;
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interrupting the recording operation when the buffer memory is in a state in which

continuing recording when a predetermined state is detached; and

buffer underrun may occur and the laser beam is generated at the low power level.

35	6. A method for interrupting and restarting data recording in a data recorder to
36	prevent the occurrence of a buffer underrun error, wherein the data recorder records on a
37	recording medium data stored in a buffer memory by emitting a laser beam against the
38	recording medium, the method comprising:
39	determining whether or not the buffer memory is in a state in which buffer
40	underrun may occur based on the amount of data stored in the buffer memory;
41	interrupting data recording if the laser beam is generated at a low power level
42	when the buffer memory is in the state in which buffer underrun may occur;
43	storing in an address memory an address of the recording medium when data
44	recording on the recording medium is interrupted, the address indicating a location of
45	data when the recording interruption occurred;
46	sequentially reading the data recorded on the recording in medium prior to the
47	recording interruption; and
48	restarting data recording on the recording medium based on the address stored in
49	the address memory.